



Reference #: **919201**
 Practice #: 26745 - TIKKA

Radiography Date: 3/6/2015
 Date Received: 3/23/2015

PennHIP Member:
 DR. DEBRA JACKSON
 WARNER CENTER PET CLINIC
 20930 VICTORY BLVD.
 WOODLAND HILLS, CA 91367
 UNITED STATES

Owner:
 DANIEL MICK
 15831 GLEDHILL ST
 NORTH HILLS, CA 91343
 UNITED STATES

ANIMAL

HUNTING HILLS YOSHES TIKKA (TIKKA)

Reg. #: 919201

CANINE / SMALL MUNSTERLANDER

Microchip: 985112003897108

Date of Birth: 3/17/2014 Sex: F Weight: 33 lbs. Age: 12 mo.

Tattoo:

RESULTS

LEFT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.23	DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of DJD.
	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	None	
Cavitation	No		
Other Findings	Not Applicable		
RIGHT	Distraction Index (DI)	0.21	DI is less than or equal to 0.30, with no radiographic evidence of DJD.
	Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD)	None	
	Cavitation	No	
	Other Findings	Not Applicable	

Please note that the PennHIP DI is a measure of hip joint laxity, it does not allude to a "passing" or "failing" hip score.

LAXITY PROFILE RANKING

The laxity profile ranking is based on the hip with the greater laxity (DI). This interpretation is based on a cross-section of 218 CANINE animals of the SMALL MUNSTERLANDER breed. The median DI for this group is 0.38.

Percentiles										
> 90th	90th	80th	70th	60th	50th	40th	30th	20th	10th	< 10th
					Median					



The chart above indicates the ranking of your animal's passive hip laxity (DI) in relation to all CANINE animals of the SMALL MUNSTERLANDER breed in our database. This result means that 1) your animal's hips are tighter than over 90% of the animals in this group, and 2) your animal's hip laxity is in the tighter half of the laxity profile. Breed-specific evaluations are analyzed semi-annually. Consequently, the average laxity and range of laxity for any given group will change over time.

PennHIP does not make specific breeding recommendations. Selection of sire and dam for mating is the decision of the breeder.

NOTE: As a minimum breeding criterion, we propose that breeding stock be selected from the population of animals having hip laxity in the tighter half of the breed (to the left of the median mark on the graph). Higher selection pressure equates to more rapid expected genetic change per generation.

By implementing selection based on passive hip laxity, we expect the breed average DI over the years to move toward tighter hip configuration, meaning lower hip dysplasia susceptibility. The PennHIP database permits scientific adjustment of criteria to reflect these shifts; the average laxity and range of laxity for a particular breed will change over time.